The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,564.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 23. 1789.

ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST & COMPANY,

HABERDASHERS AND LINEN-DRAPERS,

Most respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have REMOVED from South Bridge Street to their large and commodious

CORNER SHOP,

First land above the Tron Church, High Street,

Edinburgh.

They have got to hand a complete assortment of every article in the above line, which will be sold on the very lowest terms.

☞ A. G. and CO. return their grateful thanks for past favours, and assure the Public, every attention shall be paid to merit a continuance. May 23. 1789.

PHIN AND PATTISON,

Opposite the Head of Blackfriar's Wynd,

RECEIVED by last carriers, a large and fashionable Assortment of

LINEN-DRAPERY & HABERDASHERY GOODS,

Which, being of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, they can recommend to the attention of the Public.

Their large stock of Muslins is really worth the notice of the Ladies.

BOW AND HARDIE,

North Bridge Street,

ACQUAINT the Ladies, That their goods for the Summer are arrived; they consist of every article that is new in Linendrapery and Haberdashery, amongst which are some very fine Muslins, seldom to be met with, all which they are selling at prices worthy of notice.

Those who are indebted to the firm of Robert Bow and Co. will please order immediate payment.

NEW SHOP.

CHARLES PHIN,

LATE in the Firm of ROBERT BOW and COMPANY is just returned from London, Manchester, &c. and will, on Monday, open that Shop, first door above the entry to the Market, North Bridge Street, with a fashionable, complete, and perfect New Stock of Haberdashery, Linen Drapery, and Millinery Goods, and will be sold on very low terms

ANGUS MACDONALD,

HABERDASHER AND LINEN DRAPER,

MOVED from the head of Carrubber's Close to the 6th shop, west side, South Bridge Street. He is just returned from London and the different manufacturing towns in England, with a well-chosen assortment of the most fashionable Goods in the Linen Drapery and Haberdashery line, which he hopes will meet with the approbation of his Friends and the Public.

SCOTCH CARPETING,

At very low Prices.

JAMES DEWAR, opposite to the Cross, Edinburgh, has just received a large addition to his assortment of Scotch Carpeting, many of the patterns entirely new, and, in point of colours and quality, superior to any ever manufactured in this country. They are sold by him, on account of the manufacturers, at the following very low prices, for ready money, viz.

Carpeting yard wide, black ground, common colours,	from 2s. 2d to 2s. 9d. per yard.
Ditto, ditto, black ground, best ingrained colours,	from 2 s. 9 d. to 3 s. per yard.
Ditto, ditto, green Mulberry, and coloured grounds, best ingrained colours,	at 3 s. 2 d. per yard.

Trance Carpeting of all kinds.

J. Dewar has just now got on hand a large and fashionable assortment of Superfine Cloths, Elastic, Fancy, Hunters, and Livery Cloths, variety of new Vests for the season, deep coloured India Nankeens, and Breeches Stuffs of all kinds, Hats, Stockings, Linens, Cambricks, &c.

LINENS AND MUSLINS

SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.

EBENEZER GAIRDNER, LINEN MANUFACTURER, Cross, Edinburgh, is just now selling, of his own manufacture, a very large assortment of the following articles, of the very best qualities, which he will answer for the wear of:—

4-4th Hollands of all kinds, from 1 s. to 6 s. per yard.

9-8th, 5-4th and 6-4th Sheetings, from 1 s. 2 d. to 5 s. 6 d. per yard.

Scots and French Cambrics, Long Lawns, &c.

Damask and Diaper Table Linen, various sizes, and of the most fashionable patterns, either in suits or single cloths.

Towellings and Cloutings, Glass Cloths, and Wine Rubbers.

Also a large assortment of India Muslins, 4-4ths, 5-4ths, and 6-4ths, being part of the last India-house sales, viz. Plain, Stript, Checkered and Flowered.

Also, a large assortment of Corded Dimittles, and Muslinets, the prices of which are so much reduced that he thinks them well worth the public notice.

Some low-priced blue and white Prints, at 1 s.; also some Russia Sheeting, Tykes, and strong Canvas, imported by last ships.

He likewise manufactures in the most elegant manner, Noblemen and Gentlemens Coats of Arms, Crests, Mottos, Cyphers, or any other device, which is a security against Linens being abstracted.

N. B. At his Factory, West Port, he sells as formerly, Lint and Tow of all kinds, and buys and sells Yarn.

SALE OF Mr M'DOWAL's GOODS.

A Very considerable quantity of the CLOTHS, which lately belonged to Mr M'Dowal, being still unsold, the proprietors have removed them to a Shop on the *west* side of North Bridge Street, nearly opposite to his old shop, and the SALE will there be continued for a few days longer.

The articles still on hand are:

Best Superfine Black Cloths.

A great variety of Second Cloths of the most fashionable colours.

Livery Cloths of all kinds, of excellent durable quality.

Fancy Vest Stuffs.

Florentines, Princes Stuffs, Lastings, Corduroys, Thicksets, &c. for breeches.

As all the goods must *immediately* be sold, the prices are very considerably reduced, and those who take quantities will get still a further discount. The public may therefore not meet with such an opportunity of being so easily supplied.

BY ORDER OF THE

Hon. the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to Sale for the Duties, at the Customhouse, Leith, on Monday first the 25th current, at twelve o'clock noon,

Two AUMS RHENISH WINE, imported in the Mary, James Duncan master, from Hamburgh.

MRS MUNDELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, That she now carries on the Printing Business in all its branches, at the house hitherto occupied by her as a dwelling house, in the Back Stairs, Parliament Close.

The employers of the late Company of Mundell and Wilson are requested to take notice, that Mrs Mundell has now the sole right to discharge the outstanding debts of that concern.

CAPTAIN COOK.

On June 1st will be published,

Ornamented with a most Elegant Head of CAPTAIN COOK, copied, by permission, from the original painting by DANCE in the possession of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. President of the Royal Society; and a beautiful engraving of the VENUS DE MEDICIS, engrved by THORNTHWAITE, from a cast, taken from the original statue in the possession of BENJAMIN WEST, Esq;

THE LITERARY MAGAZINE,

AND

BRITISH REVIEW,

FOR MAY 1789.

Containing, besides the Life of that celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, a variety of curious and entertaining Articles, Account of New Books, Parliamentary Affairs, Foreign and Domestic News, &c. &c. &c.

††† The proprietors of the Literary Magazine, desirous of gratifying the Public with a *most elegant* engraving of Captain Cook, a character who must be highly interesting to every Briton, have prevailed upon Mr HOLLOWAY, notwithstanding his engagements with the superb edition of *Lavater's* Work on *Physiognomy*, now publishing, to undertake it, as they are convinced, that, from his well-known abilities, and his having had a personal knowledge of Captain Cook, he will be able to do full justice to the original.

Those who are desirous of having first impressions are requested to make an early application, either to the publisher, No. 41. Poultry; J. M'Cliesh, at his Circulating Library, Edinburgh; Messr. Duncan, Glasgow; and Messr. Wilson, Paisley; or to their respective booksellers.

This Day is Published,

AINSLIE's LARGE MAP OF SOOTLAND,

PRINTED on nine sheets of Elephant paper, the largest Map of the Kingdom ever published, being 6 feet long by 5¼ broad;—price to subscribers 1 l. 1 s. in sheets, or 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. mounted upon Linen with rollers.

John Ainslie returns his most respectful compliments to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have patronized him with their subscriptions, and begs leave to acquaint them, that the first impressions are now delivering by James Ainslie, bookseller, No 4. St Andrew's Street, New Edinburgh.

N.B. It is requested, that such of the subscribers as have not received their maps will be so obliging as send for them, or give the publisher a direction where they are to be sent to.

At J. Ainslie's shop may be had gratis, a Catalogue of the latest published and best Maps, Atlas's, &c. now extant; amongst which are Dissected Maps for the use of schools, &c. Oval and Circular Maps highly illuminated for screens, &c. and a number of other maps which may be had in sheets or neatly mounted upon cloth, upon the shortest notice.

MUSLINS FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Tuesday the 2d day of June next, within the Warehouse upon North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Alexander Clark and Company, a large quantity of Plain and Striped MUSLINS, Checked and Coloured Bordered HANDKERCHIEFS, and a few Pieces of IRISH LINEN and CAMBRICK.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and the goods will be shown to persons wishing to purchase, on Monday the 1st June, betwixt twelve and three o'clock.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office.

May 14. 1789.

THE Annual Premiums and King's Duty upon Insurances, due at this Office at the present term of Whitsunday, are desired to be paid up immediately, as, by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the Term day, the benefit of the Policy expires.

Persons insured will please therefore to call at the Office and pay the same, where receipts are granted for old premiums, and policies issued for new insurances.

TABLE OF THE

Annual Premiums to be paid for Insurances.

Sums insured.	*Common.*	*Hazardous.*	*Double haz*
Any sum not exceeding 1001.	2s. *per ann.*	3s. *per ann.*	5s. *per ann.*
Above 200 l. and not exceeding 1000l.	2s. *per cent.* per annum	3s. *per cent.* per annum.	5s. *per cent.* per annum.
Above 1000 l. and not exceeding 2000l.	2s. 6d. *p. c.* per annum	4s. *per cent.* per annum.	7s. 6. *p. ct.* per annum.
Above 2000 l. and not exceeding 3000l.	2s. 6d. *p. c.* per annum.	5s. *per cent.* per annum.	

N. B. By an act of the 22d. George 3d. a duty of 1s. 6d. per annum, is laid upon every 1Hundred Pounds of property insurd against fire.

Persons may insure for seven years when they will get a discount of one year's premium and tax.

Notice is also hereby given to the Proprietors, that the days of paying Dividends are Wednesday and Thursday, from ten in the forenoon to two o'clock in the afternoon.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Edinburgh, May 21. 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Packet from Leith to Lerwick in Zetland, is now discontinued, and in place thereof, a Packet Boat is established to convey the Mails betwixt Aberdeen and Lerwick.

The vessel to sail from Aberdeen upon Monday immediately succeeding the first Wednesday of every month in the year, the months of December and January excepted. The Mails from Edinburgh for Zetland will be made up at this Office, and forwarded to Aberdeen, upon the Saturday immediately succeeding the first Wednesday of every month.—The arrivals from Zetland to be about a fortnight or three weeks thereafter.

Postage of a single letter from Edinburgh, and all places northward, 8 d.

By Order of the Postmaster General,

DAVID ROSS, Sec.

At GREENOCK for JAMAICA,

(to call at Madeira,)

THE BRIGANTINE JENNY,

(Burden about 240 tons)

ROBERT ESON Master,

Now ready to receive goods on board, and will be clear to sail by the 1st of June.

For freight or passage apply to Messr. Robert Anderson and Company, Edinburgh; Mr George Hamilton, Glasgow; or Archibald and James Robertson and Company, Greenock.

The Jenny is a fine vessel, only about three years old, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

CONIAC BRANDY AND DUTCH GIN,

Of genuine quality and import strength,

TO be SOLD on reasonable terms by ANDERSON and CUNDELL, Merchants in Leith, where a constant supply of these spirits will always be found.

NEW HABERDASHERY GOODS.

WILLIAM ALLAN,

No. 5. *South Bridge Street,*

Most respectfully begs leave to acquaint the LADIES,

THAT he has now returned from LONDON, and the other principal Manufacturing Towns in England, where he purchased a very large and complete assortment of HABERDASHERY GOODS, greatest part of which are just come to hand; and he can recommend them as being not only elegant and fashionable, but, on such moderate terms, as he hopes will insure general satisfaction. He mentions particularly, as great bargains, plain, checked, striped, and tambour Muslins, Dimitties, and Muslinets; also a few Humhum Muslins for gowns.

Besides these he has received variety of other articles, among which are the following:

Plain, checked, and striped printed Muslins.	Hollands, Long Lawns, and Cambrics.
Printed Cottons for Gowns and Furniture.	Spotted and plain French Lawns.
A few very fine Chintz.	French Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Painted and flowered Gauzes for dress.	Allamodes and Laces.
Painted & flowered Gauze Aprons, and Handkerchiefs.	Beaver Hats, different colours
	Shawls and Plaids.

WILLIAM ALLAN has on hand a parcel of Printed Cottons, Dimities, &c. at very low prices, well worth the attention of country dealers, and which he recommends to his correspondents.

JOHN SIBBALD,

Smith and Iron Monger, Prince's Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has for Sale an assortment of the following articles of the best qualities, which he sells on moderate terms.

Register Stoves with cast steel, japanned, or cast iron fronts.

Elegant Steel Grates, with patent swing bars for drawing-rooms.

Bath, Pantheon, Forest, and Williams Stoves.

Dye-cut, painted Wire, Iron Bar'd, and Carron Fenders.

Tongs, Shovels, and Pockers, from 3s. 6d. to three guineas per set.

Kitchen Ranges, with windup cheeks, Screw Swies, &c.

Windup, Camp, and Smoke Jacks.

Kitchen Tongs and Shovels, Dressing Irons, Heaters and Standards, Chopping Knives, Minching Knives, Coal Backets Fire Pans, Frying Pans, Grid Irons, Stake Tongs, Iron Spoons, Coal Axes, Flesh Forks, &c.

Light tinned Iron Pots, Goblets, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Turbot Pans, Iron tinned Table Spoons and Pot Laddles.

Gilt Column, Pedestal, and Octagon Stoves.

Perpetual Ovens round and square, Camp Ovens, Boiling Tables.

Laundry and Stewing Stoves, Water Boilers with brass Hoops.

Japanned Tea Trays, with fine figures, Plate Warmers, Bread Toasters and [illegible]

Candlesticks, Archimedan and common Cork Screws, Snuffers and Trays, Sugar Axes and Nippers.

Locks on a principal of perfect security.

*** Orders addressed as above, or to J. SIBBALD at his Work-house, College Wynd, will be carefully attended to.

WHEREAS the Business sometime carried on here, under the Firm of JAMES DUFF and CO. is now dissolved, and that it becomes necessary to have all their matters settled and cleared; in order thereto, all the accompts due to the late Alexander Mellis and Company, and said James Duff and Co. are now lodged with me, to obtain payment, which those now concerned are most anxious to do, without giving trouble or incurring expence.

Those due accompts, it is therefore entreated, would order payment to be made to

ALEX. TILLARY, Sheriff-Clk. Dep. Banff.

Banff, May 20. 1789.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *May 18.*

The various private bills were read in the different orders.

Counsel were called to the bar on the Scotch Appeal, Mitchel against the Heritors of Tingwall, &c. when the Lord Advocate was heard on the part of the respondents. Ordered to proceed on Friday next.

REPEAL OF RELIGIOUS STATUTES.

The order of the day being read,

Earl *Stanhope* rose, and commenced a speech of considerable length, by observing, that their Lordships must recollect that during the consideration of the late Regency Bill, he had endeavoured to draw their Lordships attention to the number of absurd and vexatious acts now in being respecting religion, which were a disgrace to our Statute Books, and he had at that time intimated his intention of introducing a bill this session to remove the evil; in conformity therefore to that intimation, he should now submit one to their consideration, and although he found it necessary to trouble their Lordships with some few reasons in support of his measure, yet he should not take notice of more than one tenth part of those shameful and disgraceful acts, convinced that one tenth part would have sufficient weight to answer his purpose. The first he should mention was the 6th of Elizabeth, wherein it was enacted, that any person abstaining from church on any Sunday or holiday, should pay the penalty of twelve pence. He took notice of this act because it was upon this all the other infamous ones were framed; the sum, their Lordships must perceive, was not the object of his objection: it was the principle, which he could term nothing less than a clear and decided robbery; for there were numbers of persons, whose religious principles taught them to abstain from church, and the act of Toleration did not protect the dissenters in this particular; and these persons, for acting uprightly, and agreeable to their consciences, were to be deprived of their property. This sum, however, was thought too trifling, and therefore, by the 23d of Elizabeth, it was extended to 20 l. for keeping away one month, or on not paying the fine, to suffer three months imprisonment; to remark upon this, he considered as entirely needless, as numberless cases, by which such absence might happen, must croud upon their Lordships' minds; yet there was one so very forcible, he could not forbear repeating it;—it was in Christ's Sermon on the Mount; and in the sixth Chapter of St Matthew, it would be found our Saviour made use of these words, "And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the "hypocrites are; for they love to pray, standing in "the synagogues, and in the corners of the streets, "that they may be seen of men. Verily, I say unto "you, that they have their reward. But thou, when "thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when that "thou hast shut the door, pray unto thy Father which "is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret, "shall reward thee openly." Here then was a clear position laid down, and yet any man, for preferring to act according to the words of Christ, was to be subject to a penalty, or, not having it in his power to pay, was to be dragged to prison like a common felon; but, as if this was not sufficient, in the 3d of James the First, a new act was passed, which gave power to refuse the twenty pounds, if tendered, and to seize on two thirds of all their estates and hereditaments; and moreover, this did not depend upon the parties themselves, but was extended to their servants, visitors, and even visitors' servants, so that in fact, a person was subject to a fine for the conduct of others over whom he had no controul; and what made this matter still worse, the information might be laid by any person, in any place, so that for instance, a man might be informed against, whether true or not, in Northamptonshire, for staying from the church in January, in Middlesex for February, in Carmarthen for March, and so on, by which means he would be ruined by being harrassed from place to place. To the acts of this kind might be added, those laws respecting *fish days*; by these no animal food was to be made use of on certain days, (without permission indeed of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was empowered to grant licenses,) upon pain of excommunication, the effects of which were dreadful; those licenses, however, were restricted, and could not be granted for veal in certain months, nor for beef at any time in the year—these laws were in general looked upon as framed upon religious principles, but he could assure their Lordships it was no such thing, as the bill itself expressly avowed it was founded on political motives. Another act was to be found in our statute-books, no less absurd than many of the others, in which the marrying of two women, or *one widow*, was declared to be bigamy, and the party to suffer death, without the benefit of clergy. This had been jocosely termed by the Templars of the time, an act to reduce the widows to short commons. To take as a passenger any young woman, or boys, excepting those belonging to the ship, out of the kingdom, was punishable with the loss of ship and tackle. England, in former times, had certainly boasted of very great and able statesmen, but there was such a jumble of heterogeneous matter introduced into their laws, as was almost incredible; but this might indeed be in some measure accounted for, when it was considered an act of Edward the Sixth granted certain privileges to the members of that House, even though they could not read. A law had also been framed, and which would be found now in being, which rendered [illegible] of Commons, Peers of Ireland, and Scotch Peers, to take certain oaths in their proper places, previous to their going to Court, or on default to be considered and dealt with as Popish Recusants; now he believed this was an act with which very few of their Lordships would be found to have complied, because it was not the custom to attend the Levee previous to taking the oaths and seat; nay, he doubted not whether the whole bench of Bishops were not in this predicament, and had he possessed any doubts of the support of the venerable bench, he could certainly have got rid of them at once. His Lordship took an extensive view of the canon law, and pointed out its absurdities and cruel enactments in a variety of instances, but said it gave him great pleasure to remind their Lordships, it did not affect the laity, it having been so decided in the Court of King's Bench; nor did it give him less pleasure to assure the Noble Prelates, that in his opinion it did not affect them either, as King James, upon the ratification of those laws, had declared he did it by the authority of an act of Henry VIII. and it would be found, on turning to that act, it was only to ratify the canon laws then in being, and gave no powers to form new ones.—His Lordship then introduced his bill, and referred to the particular clauses, which went in fact to repeal the effects of those acts above alluded to, leaving the laws respecting Catholics and Dissenters as they stand at present; this he did not from any conviction of their propriety, but considering them as unconnected with his present propositions.—He only asked the same indulgence for the Protestants in this country, which, by the Commercial Treaty, they were allowed in France, and French subjects received here.—In the course of his speech his Lordship paid a very high compliment to the Bishop of London, for his sentiments contained in a letter to the clergy of that diocese, and concluded, by observing, that he might perhaps hear the same arguments made use of, as the Metropolitan had done when he alluded to this business before;—that these acts were out of date; had not been heard of these hundred years, and that the clergy never made use of them. This he thought wrong in principle, in law, and in fact; in principle, because they were in force, and might be made use of; in law, because the interference of the clergy was not necessary to put them in practice; and in fact, because he then had in his hand near thirty cases which had occurred within six and twenty years, and one of them within twelve-months. He might be condemned for not having gone far enough, but he defied any person to say he had asked too much. He was, however, satisfied with the liberality of their Lordships—and by way of submitting it to their wisdom, he should first move that it be read a first time, and then that it be printed for the use of their Lordships, when they would do with it just as they thought proper.

His Lordship's motions were then put and agreed to, *nem. dis.*

NORTHUMBERLAND FISHERY BILL.

Lord *Hawke*, with a very short preface, moved, that this bill be now read a second time.

Lord *Thurlow* thought there was much exception to the plan for regulating who were to become the proprietors, and without some clause being introduced more explicit, he should oppose it as a fraud upon the public.

Lord *Hawke* wished for it only to go into a Committee, where it might meet those alterations which were thought necessary.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to a Committee. Adjourned.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *May 19.*

Whitehall, May 19.

THE King has been pleased to grant to his Most Dearly Beloved Son, Prince William Henry, and to the heirs male of his Royal Highness's body lawfully begotten, the dignities of Duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, stiles, and titles of Duke of Clarence and of St. Andrews, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl of Munster, in the kingdom of Ireland.

War Office, May 19, 1789.

Second Regiment of Life Guards, John Pritland Hidings, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Anthony Wharton, who retires.

10th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Andrew Patton, from the half-pay of the late 93d regiment, to be Ensign, vice John Campbell, who exchanges.

19th Regiment of Foot, Major Henry Barry from the 32d regiment, to be Major, vice Colebrooke Nesbett, who exchanges.

35th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Nicholas Burnell, from the 59th regiment, to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Colin Campbell, promoted. Captain George Statham, from the half-pay of the 35th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Nicholas Burnell, who exchanges.

32d Regiment of Foot, Major Colebrooke Nesbett, from the 19th regiment of foot, to be Major, vice Henry Barry, who exchanges.

63th Regiment of Foot, Cornet John Earl of Strathmore, from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice George Anson Nutt, who retires.

[This Gazette contains congratulatory Addresses to the King from the County of Cardigan—Principal Officers, Artificers, &c. of the Dock Yard at Deptford—Debtors in the Gloucester County Gaol.]

LLOYD's LIST.——*May 19.*

THE Vrise Boer, De Haan, from Peterburgh to Ancona, was lost in March last off the island of Majorca. Some of the Hydes saved. Ship gone to pieces.

The Friendship, Nitiun, from Ayr for Memel, was cut by the ice near Copenhagen, and sunk.

The Zufriedenheit, Abrahamson, from Hamburg to Barcelona, is put into Ramsgate harbour with three feet water in her hold, and loss of anchor and cable.

The Fletcher, Flynn, from London to Cork, lost an anchor and cable in the Downs.

The Young Hero, Dalton, from London to Grenada, was well the 15th of April, in lat. 37. lon. 42. and expected to arrive in ten days.

The Dorothy, Dixon, from Bourdeaux to Carlscroon, is wrecked by the ice near the Kom.

The Batavier, Scholl, from Cadiz to the Baltic, is sunk by the ice near Elsinore.

The Carolina Packet, Raphael, arrived off Dover, sailed from Charleston with the Fanny of Exon for Havredegrace.—On the 22d of April spoke the Mary, Seals, of Liverpool for Virginia, in lat. 35. 22. lon. 66. 52. On the 8th of May spoke the Jane, —— from Liverpool to Virginia, in lat. 47. 11. lon. 18. 35.

The Nymph, Merry, from Africa, arrived in the Downs, spoke with the Alice of Liverpool, Smith, for Africa, in lat. 49. 40. N. lon. 12. 59. W. all well; also spoke with the Industry, Middleton, from Exeter for Newfoundland, in lat. 49. 36. N. lon. 12. 40. W.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.
Due—Ireland, 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *May 18.*

debtors in the Fleet, praying relief, which was received.

Mr *Dempster* presented a petition from the body of Hawkers and Pedlars, which was also signed by near three hundred of the shopkeepers of the towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, against that part of the bill which prevented them from coming within two miles of a market town, &c. and praying that the same may be taken into consideration.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

A sum of 713,000 l. was granted for defraying the ordinaries and extraordinaries of the present year.—Also, a sum of 575,070 l. for building and repairing of ships in his Majesty's dock-yards, over and above the expence of the current year.

QUEBEC.

Mr *Powys* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if it was intended to make any provision for the province of Quebec? and if it was in contemplation to bring any matter to that effect before the House the present Session?

Mr *Pitt* replied, that every effort on his part had been used to procure the necessary information on the subject. He acknowledged, that in consequence of the distance, it was not easy to acquire that information, but that he trusted he should at least, if he was not able to bring the business forward the present session, be sufficiently explicit to furnish the Hon. Gentleman with the information he wished.

Mr *Powys* bowed his assent.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

The order of the day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Hawkers bill,

Mr *Stanley* in the Chair.

When that clause had been read, which is introduced for the purpose of preventing Hawkers and Pedlars from coming within two miles of any market town,

Mr *Dempster* rose and said, that the clause was as cruel and severe as any that ever was sanctioned by the approbation of Parliament. He observed, that it was beneath the attention of the House, to become a party between the Shopkeepers and Hawkers and Pedlars.—It was said the manufacturers would be injured, if the Hawkers and Pedlars were not restrained. The reason given for this was, that the Pedlars undersold the Shopkeepers, and that of course the retail trade of the Shopkeepers was injured to the destruction of the manufacturers. This was an absurd argument, and unworthy of notice; but if the case was so, it redounded to the honour of the Hawker. He thought that there was a merit in their underselling the Shopkeepers; it excite a competition, which was the life of our manufactures. He reprobated the idea, that the Pedlars should be oppressed, because they were a set of indigent men: Their indigence was a *stimulus* to their industry;—and he intreated the House to consider, that some of the greatest merchants in the country rose into opulence from moderate beginnings. He thought it cruel, that because they were not able to keep a shop at their outset in life, that they should, by the cruel rigour of an act of Parliament, be precluded from ever keeping one. He wished the House to consider how many poor and industrious English and Scotch Pedlars would be ruined, and their families beggared by the adoption of this clause. He adverted to the agreement made between the Minister and the enemies of the Shop-tax, on its introduction; he said, that the agreement would be violated, if the present clause was suffered to make part of the bill, and concluded, by cautioning the House not to interfere between the buyer and seller.

Mr *Robinson* declared himself a friend to the clause. He said, that the Shopkeepers paid all the taxes, and deserved to be looked upon by the House with a friendly eye: the lower orders were also indebted to the Shopkeepers, and the money which they would otherwise, perhaps, have disposed of in the payment of their debts, was carried off by the Hawkers, and the Shopkeeper was therefore materially injured.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* said, that the law against the Hawkers and Pedlars would never have existed but for the Shop-tax. The clause went to banish them from the country. He spoke with much energy, and declared himself against the clause.

Mr *Hawkins Browne* spoke against the clause.

Mr *Francis* opposed the clause, because he considered the Hawkers and Pedlars Act as a compensation to the Shopkeepers for the Shop-tax. As therefore the Shop-tax had been repealed, he thought it unjust this clause should stand part of the bill, as it would give an advantage to the Shopkeepers which the Hawkers and Pedlars did not possess.

Sir *James Johnstone* objected to the clause. The Hawkers and Pedlars were injured men. It had been asserted by some, that they were Scotchmen; by others, that they were Jews; and not a few said they were Germans; and often maintained them to be smugglers. Such assertions, however, were of no weight with him; and, surely, on these grounds, they ought not to be exterminated, which the adoption of the present clause would almost effect.

Mr *Wyndham* had always understood the Hawkers and Pedlars Act to be a compensation to the Shopkeepers for the Shop-tax. If one therefore were taken off, the other ought certainly to be. It had been an argument made use of in favour of the Shopkeepers, that they paid the house and other taxes. This he thought was not a good one: Many of the Hawkers and Pedlars, he said, paid the house-tax; nay, if they did not, the fatigue their bodies endured was more than sufficient to put them on the same footing with Shopkeepers. Government had undertaken an office not much to their credit. It was not very meritorious to extirpate any set of men, at the request, or for the pleasure of another. The contention between the Hawkers and Pedlars, and Shopkeepers, was very much like the battles of the Frogs and Mice.—The Frogs applied to Government, who came with its great claw, to the great detriment of the Mice. Government, however, carried their power too far, and people will naturally say that the reason of them favouring the Shopkeepers was, that they were a kind of stationary troops, and had such garrisons as boroughs in their hands.

With respect to giving the power to Justices of the Peace, to prevent Hawkers and Pedlars from coming into any county, it was unjust.—Too much power was already, he thought, entrusted to Justices.

Mr *Gilbert* was against the clause.—Hawkers and Pedlars were useful men, and he knew 200 families to have cultivated 6000 acres of land.

Mr *Pulteney* spoke in favour of the Hawkers and Pedlars. They had been unjustly used: people had called them smugglers, it was true; but they did not nor could they prove them to be so.

The question was then put,

In favour of the clause	36
Against it	29
Majority	——7

On the second clause for giving Justices of the from coming into any county, some conversation ensued between Mr Dempster, the Lord Advocate, Mr Browne, and Mr Rose, after which the Committee divided

For the second clause	26
Against it	27
Majority	——1

RAG FAIR.

Mr Alderman *Sawbridge* wished to incorporate into the present bill, some regulation with respect to Rag Fair; but those frequenting Rag Fair did not come under the description of Hawkers and Pedlars.—The House objected to the introduction of a clause for that purpose.

The *Speaker* gave notice, that he should take the Chair to-morrow, at ten o'clock, on account of the commission.

Adjourned at half past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, *May 19.*

Their Lordships met soon after one o'clock, when prayers being read by the Bishop of St David's, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Sydney retired to robe, for the purpose of acting as Commissioners, under a commission to give the royal assent to the different acts which had passed the two Houses of Parliament: upon their return, and being seated under the Throne, Sir Francis Molyneux was sent to require the attendance of the Commons. The Speaker and several members soon after came, when the commission was read, and the bills were passed in the usual forms.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, *May 19.*

The House assembled at one o'clock, when a message was brought from the Lords by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the attendance of the House to hear his Majesty's assent given by commission to a number of bills.

The House, at their return from the Lords, immediately adjourned till to-morrow, without transacting any other business.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Petersburgh, April 17. Our Court can no longer avoid a war with Sweden, and we already observe some emotions which announce an approaching campaign. The regiment of Jamburgh Cuirassiers began marching on the 14th instant for the army in Finland, of which General Moutschin Pouschin will again have the command, who will set off to-morrow with General Milchelson. Vice Admiral Mouschin Pouschin departed this week for Revel. The numerous fleet at Cronstadt is ready to sail as soon as the navigation in the Baltic is practicable for ships of war.

Vienna, April 29. Every thing is settled for the ensuing campaign. Austria alone will have 276,600 men to face the Turks, independant of the volunteers, artillery-men, &c. besides which Litoral Austria from Trieste to Fiume will be defended by 40,000 men. General Haddick will command in Syrmia, Marshal Laudhon (when joined by the Sclavonians under General Mitrowsky) in Croatia, General Pellegrini will cover Semlin, Peterwardin, Dubeza, and other strong places, General Clairfait will command in the Bannat, Prince Hohenloe in Transylvania, and Prince de Cobourg in Moldavia.

Vienna, May 2. We continue to have the greatest hopes of the Emperor's recovery, who gets better and better, and is daily occupied in his closet. This day his Majesty, for the first time, took a walk into his garden, near a Palace on the rampart, called Bell'aria where he dined.

The campaign is in a manner begun, the armies on all sides being in motion. Yesterday General Rouvrey set out for the camp.

Vienna, May 4. Field Marshal Loudohn set off for the army in Croatia this morning at five o'clock; and as the roads have been mended, it is probable he may reach Gradiska by the ninth of this month.

Neuhaus, in the county of Bentheim, May 2. The Thanksgiving day appointed for the happy recovery of the King of England was observed in his Majesty's German dominions, and in this County, on the 20th of last month, in the most solemn manner.

Hague, May 12. This morning Compte de Merode, the Imperial Ambassador, arrived here from a tour to Brussels. Lord Dover is also arrrived in this place from England.

Hamburgh, May 5. Comte Arniam arrived here the day before yesterday, being invested with the character of Envoy from his Prussian Majesty at the Court of Copenhagen. The arrival of this Minister has dispersed all ideas of hostility which it was supposed the Court of Berlin had projected against Holstein, in favour of Sweden, and cannot fail to accelerate the success of the negociations for preventing the renewal of hostilities between Sweden and Denmark. Russia appears not to be disposed to profit by the friendly intentions of the mediatorial powers for the re-establishment of peace in the North.

Paris, May 4. The different Deputies to the States General, which are here divided into three classes, were on the 2d inst. presented to the King in the Salle d'Hercule: the first class at ten o'clock in the morning, the second at eleven, and the third at four in the afternoon. Yesterday her Majesty gave them a private audience.

Six hundred of the poor wretches who escaped the balls of the French guards have spread themselves about the vicinage of Paris, and joined themselves to all the beggars, robbers, sharpers, and theives they could find; and this desperate set have twice attempted (but in vain) to release all the prisoners in the Bicetre. On Saturday they were at St Cloud. It is supposed that they intend going even to the environs of Versailles.

A similar band of wretches have invested Languedoc, the environs of Nimes and Montpelier. They are composed of all nations, and excite commotions in the villages, pillage the country, and commit all kinds of depredations. Count Perigord is in pursuit them of them at the head of two regiments.

The environs of Caen are likewise infested with them, and many other places, where they lay the villages under contribution, nor are they in the least terrified by the wheels which are put up in different places to deter them. In short, there is scarce a province in France which does not complain of simular outrageous proceedings.

LONDON.——MAY 18.

The health of his Majesty has within these few days been much improved. Two issues are still kept open in his legs, and the discharge from these has been found of essential service.

Though his Majesty proposes visiting Cheltenham this summer, on a principle that does honour to his royal feelings, yet it will be but temporary, as he likewise has it in agitation to make excursions to Weymouth, Mount Edgecumbe, and other places near the sea-side.

The regimen at present adopted by his Majesty, though to some it may afford unfavourable speculations in respect to his health, is that unanimously prescribed by the physicians, which is, *to desire of strong exercise, and vegetable business by degrees.* Hence, though his Majesty is, as usual, active in all the business of the closet, the bustle and fatigue of levies and drawing-rooms, heretofore thought too much for him, from the visible increase of his Majesty's strength, are expected to take place as usual after the birth-day.

Yesterday being the birth-day of the Queen, who enters on her 46th year, their Majesties and the Princesses received the congratulations of the Nobility, Gentry, Foreign Ministers, &c. at Windsor Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Duke of Clarence, dined with the Royal Family at Windsor.

WINDSOR GALA.

The Gala of last night had little novelty to recommend it.—The cards of invitation were from Lord Salisbury, and expressed, "That he had it in command from her Majesty, to invite," &c. and that it was expected they would appear in the "Windsor uniform;" consequently the ladies had no opportunity of displaying their taste, but in their headdresses; and here, as if desirous of extending the compliment, they had fallen into the same uniformity.—Bandeaus and feathers were universally worn; and as none appeared with less than four feathers, and many with five, the fair wearers seemed disgustingly loaded:—This, we understand, proceeded from an apprehension, that any resemblance of the Prince's Plume would give offence!—An idea, which, notwithstanding its universality, we must think ill-founded.

The following were the company present:—Their Majesties, Prince of Wales, Princesses, Royal, Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary.—Duke of York, Duke of Gloucester, and Son, and Duke of Clarence.—Lord Chancellor, and other first Officers of State;—Lords and Ladies of the different Households, and a few other Nobility of both sexes.

The Princesses were by much the most elegant figures among the Ladies; and, as we have said the Prince was there, it is almost needless to add, the Gentlemen were eclipsed by the superior lustre of his attractions.

The supper was served in a most superb stile; but the Ball was not sufficiently splendid to commemorate the birth of a Queen!—It is a great pity encouragement was not held out for fancy dresses and embroidery, in order to recompence, in a small degree, those tradesmen, whose business is nearly annihilated by the removal of the Court to Windsor.

The field-day on Friday last was marked by a peculiar circumstance: The Hon. Colonel L——, addressing himself to a Royal Gentleman, requesting to know if his Highness said, "That he, Mr L. had put up with language unfit for any gentleman to bear?" the Duke, without any explanation, ordered him to his post. The moment the field-day was over, his Highness desired the attendance of all the officers in the orderly room, where he called upon Colonel L—— to state his complaint. This being done, the Duke acknowledged he had heard that improper language had been put up with by Colonel L——, but as to the precise words he declined repeating them. The Colonel demanded to know who the author was? The Duke replied, that Mr L—— might consider him as an officer of the regiment, and call upon him whenever he pleased. The Colonel in reply said, that he looked upon his Highness as the son of a King, and had too high a respect for his father to call upon him on such an occasion, and therefore wished him a good morning.

The cause of this misunderstanding originated some time since, concerning a toast at a public dinner, and since that gave rise to the words complained of, which were uttered at the Duchess of Ancaster's masquerade, to a person mistaken by the Duke for the Colonel, and by that person conveyed of course to the latter gentleman. *Lond. Chron.*

The quarrel that has taken place between a royal Duke and a young Colonel, which we are sorry to say is too delicate to be openly detailed, is likely to have a most serious result. The conduct of the Duke was very gallant and handsome:—"I beg, Sir, that "you may not consider my rank either as your Co-"lonel, or as a Prince, as any obstacle in your way. "—I wear a brown coat, and, every where, but on "this parade, wish to be treated as a private gentle-"man."

The fracas between the presumptive heir of a noble Duke, and a certain young gentleman, which was lately skinned over, broke out afresh at a noble Duchess's late masquerade with the *second brother*, which might have been attended with very serious consequences, but for the interference of the *lawr of etiquette. G. E. P.*

The Irish Seals, it is now said, will certainly remain in commission till his Majesty is confirmed on the appointment of a Chancellor—but at present his Majesty does not attend to political business of consequence.

By the late death of the Hon. William John Townshend, Mr Wilson, who married his sister, will it is said, come into possession of his inheritance, in right of his wife.

Monday the Westminster Committee finally closed the votes of Lord John Townshend resident in the Duchy of Lancaster. The number struck off from the poll is 250. It is now the final determination of the Committee, that Lord Hood shall go through the whole of his case in every parish, before Lord John's agents are to scrutinize any of the adverse votes.—Two hundred and ten is the number which the Committee for Lord John Townshend have delivered in, as disqualified in the Duchy of Lancaster.

The French King's edict for suppressing every periodical publication not authorised by the royal authority, has produced a very spirited protest from the representatives of the city of Paris, which appeared the next day. It is as follows:

"The Assembly of the Commons of the City of Paris, protest unanimously against an act of Council of the 7th of May, suppressing the Journal of the States General, and attaching penalties on the printer of it.

"It protests, That this act aims a blow at public liberty, at a moment the most precious to the interests of the nation. That it infringes on the liberty on the press: That it infringes on it at a time when the nation, which has its eyes open to the conduct of its representatives, has the greatest need of being acquainted with the deliberations of that great Assembly, where its rights are to be discussed, and its fate determined: That this act decides a question which was reserved for the deliberation of the States General by his Majesty in Council on the 27th December last: That, lastly, it renews, on the first dawn of national liberty, a police and regulations which had been suspended, and which, if they ever existed, ought to disappear in presence of the national Assembly.

"This Assembly, therefore, unanimously protests against this edict, and resolves, That the protest be presented for the signatures of the orders of Clergy, Nobility, and Commons, that they may unite in obtaining for the States the liberty of the press, particular, the power of printing all journals and periodical papers containing the daily deliberations of the said States General."

The Minister's speech to the Assembly of the States General of France, was found to give so little satisfaction, that it was withdrawn from the press, to undergo some alteration before its appearing in print. It has at length appeared, though it is not yet published, and the following are the principal heads of it.

FRENCH FINANCES.

I. *On the Deficiency.* Mr Neckar attributes this to the consequences of the war; and not having included all the reimbursements which compose the half of it, he reduces the annual debt to 56 millions.

II. *On the mode of making good the Deficiency.* He says it will not be necessary to impose new taxes; that the equilibrium between the receipt and the expence may be re-established by making different retrenchments, and by regulations on the taxes farmed out, but as these cannot take place for two years, there must be a loan in the mean time.

III. *The ways and means of the present year.* He announces the necessity of a loan of 80 millions.—The loans for 1790 and 1791 are not yet fixed, nor can they be for some time.

IV. *In regard to life annuities.* He proposes to leave them six months in arrear—they amount altogether to 75 millions, but they will not be paid till the death of the proprietors.

V. *In regard to reimbursements, payable at particular periods.* Mr Neckar declares, that he has not included them in his estimates;—that they must continue to be suspended, according to an ordonnance of last August, till such time as he finds an overplus, which may be appropriated to a sinking fund.

VI. *The reimbursements of the Clergy.* They shall be no longer exempt as formerly. The King shall have the conduct of this branch, and the revenues shall be appropriated to the sinking fund.

VII. *Arrears of Taxes.* This is an object of 80 millions. The King hopes to have them brought to account, on condition that in future no arrears be permitted, but balances settled annually.

VIII. *The Anticipations.* Shall be endeavoured to be reduced to 100 millions.

IX. *Whether public business shall be deliberated by orders or by single votes.* Mr Neckar only throws out a few hints on this subject, and observes, that the two first orders may jointly oppose the renunciation of their own privileges; and then shews on what points it might be proper to unite with the Third Estate, as in other cases it would be most fit to vote separately by orders. He leaves the matter perfectly undecided.

X. *On the future plan of the Constitution.* He does not say a syllable, but earnestly hopes to see concord and moderation. He seems to hint at the danger of adopting any new systems.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

ARTICLES *between* RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, *and* SPAIN.

Article I. That in case any of the parties are attacked by sea and land, the other three shall defend, with money, forces, or shipping.

II. Their treaties of 1743, 1753, 1756, and Bourbon Family compact in 1761, and the Convention between Austria and Russia in 1787, shall be in full force.

III. Their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties oblige themselves to observe the strictest neutrality in the present war with the Turks. But in case the Emperor should be attacked by any other power, the

French King is to furnish him 30,000 men, or an equivalent in money on demand. And in case the French King is attacked, the Emperor is to furnish the like succours.

IV. The King of Spain agrees, on his part, to the aforesaid third article, which the Emperor also does towards the King of Spain.

V. If the Empress of Russia should be attacked in the present war with the Turks, his Most Christian Majesty engages to assist her with eight ships of the line, and six frigates: and his Catholic Majesty is to furnish the like succours. The Empress of Russia binding herself to furnish either or both powers with an equal assistance, in case any attack is made on them.

VI. The Treaty of Commerce between France and Russia, made in 1787, shall be in full force, and a similar treaty be signed by Russia and Spain.

VII. The Treaty of 1761, between France and Spain, to be in full force.

VIII. Though this Treaty is to be purely defensive, the parties agree, that if any of them are attacked, the other three shall not make peace, until the province, which is invaded, is restored back in the same state it was before attacked.

IX. Whenever any of the parties shall, by their Ambassadors, demand stipulated succours, the said Ambassadors shall be reciprocally admitted into the Councils of War, and deliberate upon, and settle whatever may be most advantageous to the four Contracting Parties, and the auxiliary succours are to be augmented as events may require.

X. The High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to invite such other Powers to accede to the present treaty, as they may think proper.

XI. Denmark, as an ally of Russia, shall be specially invited to accede thereto.

The following is the manner in which the Emperor of Germany now disposes of his time:—He wakes early in the morning; but, to comply with the advice of the Faculty, he does not rise: he immediately takes the medicines prescribed for him. At seven o'clock, his secretary waits upon him at his bedside, and reads the different dispatches received the preceding day. His Majesty dictates the answers, and signs them. All this he does in bed. He then breakfasts. At ten he dresses, gives audiences to his ministers, his generals, &c. He dines at one o'clock, and admits a short visit from his nephew Archduke Francis, and the Archduchess his consort. He afterwards takes the air in the balcony before his apartments, and shews himself to the public. At night he takes a little light broth, and by nine o'clock he is in bed.

The unexpected death of the Ottoman Emperor has put an end to all the sanguine hopes which the mediating powers entertained of a cessation of hostilities between the three Imperial Crowns.

The Sultan Abdal Hamid was the only person in his Council who wished for peace. It was with reluctance that he engaged in the war, which he would have carefully avoided, had he not been in some degree forced into it by the apprehension of a popular tumult, and a consequent revolution. For the people called loudly for a declaration of war against Russia, and went so far as to threaten to depose the Emperor, if he continued to resist the public wish on this head.

The late Sultan of Constantinople is supposed to have been poisoned by the party in favour of the war with Russia. But though it is generally understood, that this shocking step was taken in order to make way for the advancement of Sultan Selim to the throne, because he was known to be against a peace with Russia, until the Crimea should have been recovered from her, not the most distant suspicion has been entertained that this young prince had the smallest share in this murder. He was treated by his late uncle with the tenderness of a parent, and experienced at his hands indulgences and privileges never before enjoyed by the nephew or brother of an Emperor of the Turks. Prince Selim made such a return to his uncle as the most indulgent father could expect from the most grateful and affectionate son.

An account was received in town on Monday, from Nassau, New Providence, that the sloop Elizabeth, from Exuma for New York, was sunk on the evening of the 2d of February in consequence of a stroke from a whale; of which fact oath had been made by three of the mariners.

General Meadows landed at Bombay the 6th of September last. The General was saluted on his arrival by the guns at the Castle, and the troops were all drawn up on the Parade, which he reviewed.—His Excellency was afterwards conducted to the Council House, and took the oaths and his seat at the Board.

The General's stay at Bombay is supposed to be of a short duration, as it is reported he went out under a promise of succeeding to the Government of Madras, which may now be considered vacant, as Sir Archibald Campbell is on his passage home.

The Airly Castle East Indiaman was to be dispatched from Bengal for Fort Marlborough the 30th of December last.

Lately was married, at Bengal, in the East Indies, Captain Mercer to Miss Forbes.

The Abbe Beauchamp, who has demonstrated the law which regulates all the heavenly bodies, and who is now at Bagdat, in Asia, has perceived Mercury to be nearer the Sun than he was ever seen before; and, according to a letter written to a French nobleman, this great astronomer has hopes of seeing this same planet still nearer. The Abbe is in the climate where astronomy was discovered and studied in the early ages. It is this illustrious character, who, treating of the sublime science, says, "It was a savage who first observed the heavenly motions in Syria, where the stars are constantly seen." The Abbe is forming a new set of astronomical tables.

A fraud, or rather robbery, of the basest and most dangerous kind, took place last week on the Royal Exchange, which has greatly alarmed the merchants, brokers, and bill-holders. An Israelite, from Holland, and supposed to be a man of great property, came some time ago from Amsterdam, with recommendatory letters from his friends, and it is said he had credit on a very capital Jew house in Crutched-friars, for 10,000 l. The business of the true son of Aaron here, was to take bills, and remit them to Amsterdam. The nature and usage of that business is this: the broker, when he has bills to remit, applies to Jews and others, to remit them to their correspondents abroad; they receive the bills one post day, and the amount is paid for the next. Accordingly, last Friday week, he received very near the sum of 10,000 l. in bills on sight on Amsterdam: the very next day a letter comes from his friends abroad, stating their withdrawing their credit on the great house in Crutched-friar's. When the Tuesday came, which is the next post day, he was applied to for the monies: He protested one solitary 20 l. bank note, with his furniture, was all he had in the world. An express was sent to Harwich, and a messenger to Amsterdam; but as the bills were on sight, there is no doubt of their being accepted and paid long before this time. It is supposed to be a concerted plan between him and his brethren in Holland. None of the property is likely to be paid.

On Sunday evening, the 17th inst. at seven o'clock, William Aspinall, a noted walker, set out from Pontefract in Yorkshire, with a letter to Mr Hall, of Clerkenwell Green, where he arrived on the Wednesday following, at four o'clock in the afternoon; after taking a little refreshment, and resting two hours, he set out on his return: he is to perform his journey in six days, from the time he set out from Pontefract, for a trifling sum of money; the number of miles are 350, and though he is above 40 years of age, it is believed he could perform the journey in five days with great ease.

Football.—Wednesday morning an extraordinary match of football took place at Dunstable-downs; a young gentleman took the hill for 200 guineas, against eleven of the best football players in the country, which was decided in his favour, after a contest of four hours and a half.

PRICE of STOCKS, MAY 20.

Bank Stock, 175.	India Stock, 169.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95¼ ⅜ ½.	3 per cent. India Ann. —
	India Bonds, 2s. prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 115⅝ ¾ ½.	South Sea Stock, 85⅞.
	Ditto Old Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 74½ ¾ 75.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 75½ ¾ ½.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726. —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Long Ann. 22⅞.	
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13⅛.	Exch. Bills, —
	Irish Tickets, —

WIND AT DEAL, May 19. S. S. E.

BANKRUPT.

George Willingham, late of Strathamstreet, Bloomsbury, but now of George-street, Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, money-scrivener.—Richard Weale the younger, late of Maidenhead-bridge, in the county of Berks, innholder.—Thomas Tuckey of Pater nosler-row, in the city of London, wholesale hardwareman.—William Pearson, late of Greysouthen, in the county of Cumberland, but now a prisoner in his Majesty's Goal at Carlisle, in the said county, dealer,—Richard Smith and John Carmichael, both of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, rum and brandy merchants and copartners.—William Roberts of Llanrwst, in the county of Denbigh, shop-keeper.—John Duplex and Granville Duplex, of the parish of Christ Church, Spital-fields, in the county of Middlesex, weavers and copartners.—Roger Beck of Camberwell, in the county of Surry, dealer.—James Macnaughtan of Coldbath-fields, in the county of Middlesex, iron-founder.

EDINBURGH.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

When our last went to the press, the Assembly was left in debate, upon the proper mode of filling up the office of their principal Clerk, vacant by the death of Dr Drysdale; one party contending, that the House ought to proceed to the election of a Clerk immediately; and the other, that such election could not be gone into, till the several commissions, giving each member a title to vote, were examined, in order to ascertain their validity; or till a declaration was made by the Assembly, that every vote should be struck off, where the commission happened not to be sustained, upon an after scrutiny applicable to the present question.

The Rev. Dr Grieve moved, and was seconded, "That the General Assembly do now proceed to elect a principal Clerk of the Assembly, in the room of the late Dr Drysdale."

To which motion the following amendment was proposed by the Hon. Henry Erskine, Dean of Faculty, and seconded, "Under this [illegible] it shall be competent to any member of this Assembly to demand a scrutiny or investigation of the legality of the votes, or any of them, given for any of the candidates: That, for this purpose, the names of all the members voting, and for whom they vote, shall be taken down: That the investigation shall be committed to the Committee for revising commissions: That the Assembly shall, at a subsequent diet, decide on their report; and that the election shall then be declared to have fallen on the person having the majority of legal votes on the roll, as purged by the Assembly."

This amendment was contested very keenly on both sides. The Dean of Faculty, Mr Fergusson of Craigdarroch, Dr Bryce Johnstone, Mr Robert Macintoth advocate, and several other gentlemen, supported the amendment, upon the ground, that material justice required, in electing an officer of such importance as the Principal Clerk of the Church of Scotland, that no vote should be received, or, at least, not sustained, which was not finally declared a good vote by the judgment of the Assembly, which judgment in this case ought to be retrospective. This justice, it was said, demanded, though strict form should be adverse to it. Yet this was not the case; for such procedure was not, in fact, inconsistent with the forms of the House, but in consonance to its most approved usage; and precedents were extant precisely applicable to the present question.

It was maintained, on the other hand, by the Solicitor General, Dr Hardy, Mr George Fergusson advocate, and others, that, by the invariable usage of the Assembly, the election of a Moderator, and, in the case of vacancy, of a Clerk, were previous to every other business. Without them they were not held to be a House. It was not proposed, in the present case, to cut down the election of the Moderator, notwithstanding it should afterwards appear, when the commissions were examined, that many persons had voted without a title. Now, the same rule must apply to the Clerk. He was equally necessary to the constitution of the House as the Moderator; and the retrospective scrutiny demanded, as it was alien to the forms and precedents, so was it also pregnant with inextricable confusion to the order and proceedings of the Assembly.

After a long debate, in which these and many other topics were started and enlarged on, the Assembly agreed to put the following state of the vote, *Amendment*, or *Not*? It being understood, that if *Amendment* carried, they should immediately proceed to the election of Principal Clerk, under the proviso contained in the amendment; and, if it carried *Not*, that the amendment should be rejected.

The question being put, the Dean of Faculty's amendment was carried by a majority of *Fifteen*. The House then agreed to proceed to the election of a Clerk, under the proviso of a retrospective scrutiny;—against which decision Mr Solicitor Dundas protested in his own name, and in name of all who should adhere to him.

Two candidates were put in nomination, viz. Dr Carlyle, proposed by Dr Gerard of Aberdeen and the Solicitor General,—and Professor Dalzell, proposed by Dr Bryce Johnstone and the Dean of Faculty; and the vote being put, it carried by 145 to 142 (being a majority of *Three*) in favour of Dr Carlyle.—The Moderator being desired to declare in what manner he would give his casting vote, if, upon a scrutiny, there should appear an equality of votes, declared, that he gave his vote for Dr Carlyle.

The Dean of Faculty then moved for a Committee of Scrutiny in behalf of Professor Dalzell, and Principal Davidson made the same demand on the part of Dr Carlyle. A Committee was accordingly named, consisting of ten members on each side, together with the Moderator. After which the roll of Assembly, marked agreeable to the amendment, was sealed up, upon the motion of the Dean of Faculty, with the seals of the Moderator, Principal Maccormick, and Sir Harry Moncrieff, these two gentlemen having been requested to assist the Clerk in marking the roll, as the members voted.

Dr Carlyle addressed the Assembly in a short speech. He thanked the House for the honour they had conferred on him; declared it to be that kind of honour of which he was most desirous; professed his firm attachment to the Church of Scotland in the seasons of its greatest danger; very warmly expressed his abhorrence of fanaticism; hoped that all those who, from peculiar motives, had on this occasion voted against him, would quickly return to their *natural state*; and assured them, that he was by no means *offended* at their conduct. The oath *de fideli administratione officii* was administered to him, and he took his place as Clerk to the General Assembly.

No less than 287 members voted on this occasion. The Assembly consists in all of 364; and, it is said, the greatest number ever known to have voted before this time was 221. The contest is, in a great measure, a political trial of strength betwixt Mr Dundas and the Scottish Opposition. Both that gentleman and Mr Pitt, it is said, have personally interfered in the canvas in favour of Dr Carlyle.

Both parties, accordingly, boast of great and respectable names. Nor are the efforts of private friendship, unconnected with party motives, wanting in this struggle. The friends of Professor Dalzell still entertain great hopes, and the scrutiny is going on with much keenness.

The Assembly spent the most part of yesterday in prayer, and then appointed the following Gentlemen to preach before his Grace the Commissioner: The Rev. Mr Thomas Fleeming at Kirkcaldy, to-morrow in the forenoon; and the Rev. Mr Thomas Miller at Abdie, in the afternoon. The Rev. Mr James Litster at Auchtermuchty, Sunday se'ennight, in the forenoon; and the Rev. Mr James Watson, at South Ronaldsay, in the afternoon.

This day, the Committee whom the General Assembly appointed to draw up an answer to his Majesty's letter, reported the same to the House, which being read over, paragraph by paragraph, was approved of, and signed by the Moderator. The same Committee reported a loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty, congratulating him on his recovery from the dangerous malady with which he had lately been afflicted; also a congratulatory address to the Queen on that happy event. These were likewise read over paragraph by paragraph, approved of; and the Moderator, in the name of the Assembly, appointed to sign them. His Grace the Commissioner was pleased to say, that he would immediately transmit the same.

When this Paper went to press, the Assembly were debating upon a protest taken, that the scrutiny agreed to, whatever way it might turn out, should not affect the patrimonial interest of Dr Carlyle. Particulars in our next.

On Thursday last, there appeared at his Grace the Commissioner's table, six dozen of high flavoured peaches, and several dishes of strawberries and green pease. They were presented to his Grace by Mr Baron Stewart, from his gardens at Moredun.

On Monday se'ennight was married at Hall Garth, in the county of Durham, Captain Barrington Price, to Lady Maria Bowes, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Strathmore.

Died, yesterday, Mr James Gilchrist, third son of Mr Archibald Gilchrist, late merchant in Edinburgh.

Yesterday, the 2d, or Queen's regiment of Dragoon Guards, commanded by Marquis Townshend, were reviewed on Musselburgh Links by his Excellency the Hon. Lieutenant General Leslie. They made a fine appearance, and went through their various evolutions much to the satisfaction of the reviewing General, and a genteel and numerous company of spectators.

Yesterday, a free pardon arrived to John Black, who had been condemned before the High Court of Justiciary for the murder of the St Andrews carrier, and who formerly received a respite during his Majesty's pleasure.

The Diligence, Butler, is arrived at Leith from London, after a passage of four days.

Among the bills which received the Royal Assent by commission on Monday last, were, an act for making and repairing the road from the city of Glasgow to Muirkirk, and from thence to the confines of the county of Ayr, towards Sanquhar, and other roads communicating therewith. An act for repairing and widening the road from Grateney, by Annan, Dumfries, and Sanquhar, to the confines of the county of Ayr; and the road from Corsenarget to Wanlockhead. An act for repairing certain roads in the county of Perth, and for explaining and amending an act made in the 45th of his present Majesty, for repairing the highways, bridges, and ferries in the county of Perth. An act for repairing the roads in the county of Forfar, and for regulating the statute labour within the same. An act for enlarging the term and powers of several acts, in so far as relates to certain roads leading through the counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

On Tuesday morning the three companies of the City Guard were reviewed before the Magistrates on the Calton-hill. The men now composing this corps having all been in the army, (except a very few) and the Captains having all served in the military line last war, a remarkable improvement and dexterity was observed in their manœuvres, particularly in the regularity and exactness of their firing. The Magistrates complimented the commanding officer, and gave a handsome donation to the men for their behaviour, &c.

The Magistrates have lately ordered the night centinels to be furnished with rattles (similar to those of the watchmen in London), in case of fire or riot, for the purpose of early assistance from the main guards.

Mr Herriot, at Ladykirk, has a cow of four years old, which has had six calves—three last spring, and three in spring 1788.

On the 6th instant, a melancholy accident happened at Shantyre cotton-mill; a child, belonging to one of the labourers, diverting itself by the side of the river, fell in; being observed by the father, he immediately ran into the river, and, having gone beyond his depth, was unfortunately drowned: Every assistance was given, but to no purpose; the child was got out alive.

The Queen, excise revenue cutter, Capt. Falconer, has taken the Richard smack, of Maryport, from Ostend, with 300 ankers of brandy and geneva, 135 bales of tobacco, and a quantity of tea, and carried her into Whitehaven the 8th inst.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, May 21.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Tuesday last, by the Right Hon. Lords Henderland and Swinton, with the trial of John Stewart, *alias* Monro, and James Stewart at Overhill of Foveran, accused of house-breaking and theft. James Stewart was absolzied, and John Stewart *alias* Mon-ro, being found guilty, was sentenced to be hanged here, on the 3d of July next.—He had formerly been found guilty of theft, whipt, and banished Scotland for life. Charles Stewart at Bruckhaw, in the parish of New Deer, and county of Aberdeen, accused of the same crime with Monro, was outlawed for not appearing.

"Robert Walker at Fendon, near Aberdeen, in the parish of Nether Banchory, accused of murder, was found not guilty and absolzied.

"James Gray, tinker in the Hardgate of Aberdeen, accused of celebrating a clandestine marriage, was, on his own petition, and the consent of his Majesty's Advocate Depute, banished Scotland for life, under the usual certification.

"No other business depending, and this being the last day of the ayre, ends the Northern Circuit."

Extract of a letter from Exmouth, May 20.

"A very afflicting accident happened here yesterday morning: Our fishing boats being at sea, in order to haul their lobster creels, one of them having gone too near the rocks, and the wind being northerly, with a considerable swell of the sea, the boat was overset, and five stout young men instantly perished; leaving behind them five widows, and seventeen helpless children. What may be considered as a further aggravation of this misfortune, is, that the five poor fellows who suffered, were remarkable for industry and sobriety. The oldest fisherman here does not remember a similar accident happening to any boat belonging to this port."

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

			Ther.	Bar.
Thursday,	*May* 21.	8 P. M.	51	29.60
Friday,	— 22.	8 A. M.	51	29.60
		8 P. M.	53	29.55
Saturday,	— 23.	8 A. M.	54	29.55.

ON Thursday next the 28th May, TWELVE CART HORSES of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, will be sold by auction in Dalkeith, at twelve o'clock.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By Charles Elliot, Parliament-square—price 6d.

DR M'GILL

VINDICATED FROM THE CHARGE OF HERESY;

And the Erroneous Assertions of his Adversaries briefly refuted, by references to the Word of God and the Confession of Faith, which are the only standards of the Church of Scotland—also by references to the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and other authorities of approved orthodoxy—to which are added, A Few Suitable Remarks.

BY A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

¶ Where may be also had—Dr M'Gill's Practical Essays on the Death of Christ, 6s. in boards—and Dr M'Gill's Sermon on the Benefits of the Revolution, 6d. sewed.

ALSO,

MEDITATIONS AND PRAYERS,

Extracted from Dr M'Gill's Essay on the Death of Christ. Sewed 1½d.

To be published by Subscription,

A TREATISE ON EDUCATION;

With a SKETCH of the AUTHOR'S METHOD, while he taught the SCHOOL of DUMFRIES;

And short Sketches of other Books on Education.

The Fourth Edition, Enlarged;

WITH A

PLAN OF STUDY FOR [illegible] AT SCHOOL.

BY GEORGE CHAPMAN, L.L.D.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in one volume octavo, on a demy paper, and sold to subscribers at Six Shilling the Copy, or One Guinea for four Copies, sewed. It will be put to the press when a competent number of subscribers shall be found.——The money is to be paid on delivery of the book.

This Treatise was warmly recommended by the Authors of the Monthly Review, in pages 88th and 89th of the XLIXth volume, when the first edition was published.

Subscriptions are taken in by the Author, at his house in St Patrick's Square, Edinburgh, and by the booksellers in town and country.

SILK, LINEN, AND HABERDASHERY

Wareroom,

NORTH BRIDGE STREET.

GIBSON and COMPANY beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That William Gibson is just returned from London, and the principal manufacturing towns in England, where he has purchased a large and elegant assortment of every article in the above branches, which they hope will give satisfaction to those who are so good as favour them with their orders.

Millinery Work and Child-Bed Linen as usual.

☞ Wanted an experienced Warehouseman.

OSTRICH FEATHER MANUFACTORY.

H. MORRIS, impressed with gratitude for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his arrival in this Metropolis, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Ladies in general, who have honoured him with their commands. He likewise informs the Public, that he is removed to No. 10. over Mr Bruce's, silver smith, Prince's Street, where the business will be continued as usual. He has ready for sale, a great variety of Ostrich and Fancy Feathers of the best quality and newest fashions, which will be sold at reasonable and reduced prices.

Feathers and Furs cleaned, dyed, and repaired in the neatest manner.

N. B. The most striking Likenesses in Profile, at 2 s. 6 d. taken as above.

May 22. 1789

LONDON PORTER.

In Bottles at three shillings per dozen, carriage free in town or suburbs.

GEORGE SWANKIE at the Crown, facing the Tron Church, Edinburgh, offers his present Stock as uncommonly { Ripe, / Mild, } AND { High flavoured.

Having put this article into a more extended line than hitherto, and strict attention being paid to the selecting and management, a constant supply may be depended upon of the mild PORTER, in the highest perfection.

CYDER at 7 s. per dozen.

MR RAE, SURGEON,

AND DENTIST,

Begs leave to inform his Employers and the Public,

THAT he has just got home a large and valuable Assortment of the best Materials for making *Artificial Teeth.* Every operation relative to natural or artificial teeth performed as usual, at his house at the Cross, or in the employers lodgings. His powder and tincture to be had at Raeburn's and Smith's perfumery shops, and at his own house, where advice and assistance are given gratis every morning to servants and poor people.

TIMBER YARD AND WOOD FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public sale, on Tuesday 2d June next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the Timber Yard of YOUNG and CO. Leith,

A Considerable Quantity of well-seasoned DEALS and BATTENS of various dimensions, in small lots, that may be worthy the attention of Builders.

Also, on Tuesday the 9th of June, in Blackhall's Coffee-house, at one o'clock afternoon, the Timber Yard, Sheds, and Dwelling-House, in such lots as purchasers may incline.

A reasonable credit will be given upon approved security. For particulars, apply to John Young at the Timber-yard.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 7. Concord of Kirkcaldy, Dougal, from Marſtrand, for Dantzick, in balaſt.
Nelly of and from Kincardine, Scotland, for Koningſburgh, ditto.
Janet of and from Leith, Spittle, from ditto, ditto.
Colunie Macpherſon of and from Kincardine, Macpherſon, for Dantzick, ditto.
Nelly of Montroſe, Greig, from Marſtrand, for the Baltic, with herrings.
Chriſtian of Torryburn, Lamb, from London, for the Baltic, in balaſt.
——— of Montroſe, Brown, from Marſtrand, for the Baltic, with herrings.
Fortitude of Kirkcaldy, Dobie, from———, for Stettin, with wine.
Olive Branch of Kincardine, Izat, from Sunderland, for the Baltic, with coals.
Diligence of Borrowſtounneſs, Lawſon, from Gottenburgh, for the Baltic, with herrings.
8. Peggy of Ely, Archibald, from Hamburgh, for Riga, in balaſt.
Jenny of Leven, Thomſon, from Amſterdam, for the Baltic, ditto.
Dempſter of Aberdeen, Meldrum, from Hamburgh, for Dantzic, ditto.
Nanny of and from Greenock, Macnaught, for Koninſburgh, ditto.

Arrived and remain wind bound,

8. George of Dunbar, Wood, from Rotterdam, for the Baltic, in balaſt.
Archibald of and from Gottenburgh, Allan, for Peterſburgh, with coals.

P. S. Laſt Wedneſday, we had a conſiderable quantity of ice in the Sound, which occaſioned the loſs of ſeven or eight cables or anchors. The Friendſhip of Ayr, Captain ——, and a Dantzic veſſel, load with rye, from Dantzic, for Amſterdam, are both loſt in the ice by Falſtenburn. The crew ſaved. Another Engliſh veſſel is ſaid to be loſt, but the particulars are not known. Wind Southerly.

Elſinore, May 9. 1789.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

Wanted to be Employed on the Continent,

A PERSON properly qualified to lay out and make Roads through a hilly and rocky country; and to take out with him Six Labourers that are uſed to ſuch work. To be engaged for one year certain.

For particulars apply to Mr William Gibſon, Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

Road from Queenſferry to Perth.

THE Committee appointed by the General Annual Meeting of Truſtees on the Road from Queenſferry to Perth, is deſired to meet at Kinroſs, on the 30th May inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to conſider of a proper perſon as an overſeer on ſaid road, and to report their opinion to the general meeting to be held that day.

By Order of the Right Honourable, the Lord Proveſt and Magiſtrates of the City of Edinburgh.

WHEREAS the ſtreets of this City are much infeſted with Beggars, and as every parith is obliged by law to maintain their own Poor, the Magiſtrates are determined to rid the Community of this Nuiſance in future.

They therefore give this public intimation, That all Beggars found in the ſtreets of this Metropolis, or in its Suburbs, will be treated as idle vagrants. And Cells being now fitted up under the arches of the North Bridge, all perſons of the above deſcription, found in the ſtreets, will be there in confined, and otherwiſe puniſhed.

Any of the inhabitants peſtered with beggars are requeſted to give information at the City Guard.

Given at Edinburgh, this 12th May 1789.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

LAW PRACTITIONER's SCHEME.

A General Meeting of the WRITERS, and other PRACTITIONERS of the LAW, in, and thoſe connected with, the three Counties of LANERK, RENFREW, and DUMBARTON, is appointed to be held in the Saracen's Head, Glaſgow, upon Monday the firſt day of June next, at twelve o'clock mid day, for the purpoſe of concerting a Scheme for the Proviſion of the Widows and Children of theſe Practitioners; which all concerned are requeſted to attend, either by themſelves or proxies properly authoriſed.

By order of a General Meeting of the ſaid Practitioners,

CLAUD MARSHALL, V. P.
WILLIAM WILSON, Clerk.

GLASGOW, May 15. 1789.

HOUSES AT ST LEONARD's,

To SELL or LET by Private Bargain,

THESE TWO DWELLING HOUSES, being the firſt ſtorey above the ſhops, of that large tenement of Land, built upon the grounds of St Leonard's, oppoſite to the Croſscauſeway, each conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, with a cellar, cloſets, and other conveniencies.

The houſes have been lately finiſhed in a ſubſtantial and genteel ſtyle, and are ready to be occupied immediately — They are well aired, command an extenſive and pleaſant view to the north and ſouth, and are within a few minutes walk of the Croſs of Edinburgh.

For further particulars, apply to Harry Davidſon, writer to the ſignet, North Hanover Street.

Sale of Houſes in Edinburgh and Newbigging.

Upſet Prices Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 16th June 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS which belonged to the Heirs of the deceaſed Charles Bruce, Glazier in Edinburgh.

I. That Tenement of Land lying on the north ſide of the Cowgate of Edinburgh, a little below the foot of Blackfriar's Wynd, conſiſting of a laigh houſe and ſhop, preſently poſſeſſed by John M'Laughlan; and ten other Dwelling-houſes above the ſame poſſeſſed by Alex. Walker, Margaret Walker, Margaret Lundie, Duncan Hay, James Brown, Margaret Robertſon, Violet Ainſlie, Daniel Wemyſs, Thomas Ritchie, and Grimmond; alſo an Apartment occupied as the veſtry room of the Engliſh Chapel. This ſubject is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, upon the old plan, and the premium paid up. The preſent yearly rent is 22 l. 15 s. 4 d. and the upſet price is reduced to 135 l. Sterling.

II. The Dwelling-houſe in Newbigging, within the liberties of Muſſelburgh, conſiſting of eight rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies, with a garden and pertinents, as the ſame is preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Paterſon, at the yearly rent of 10 l. 10 s. Sterling; upſet price 105 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of William Buchan, writer to the ſignet, Wardrop's Court.

AT LEITH—— FOR LONDON,

THE ENDEAVOUR,

Robert Robertſon Maſter,

Is taking in goods at the birth in Leith Harbour, and will ſail the third of June 1789.

N. B. The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, or at his houſe, ſhore of Leith.

☞ Delivers at Hawley's Wharf—has good accommodation for paſſengers.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID HUNTER, Merchant in Kilmarnock.

WHEREAS upon application of a creditor to the extent required by the ſtatute, the Lord Dreghorn, Ordinary officiating on the bills, did ſequeſtrate the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid David Hunter, and appointed his creditors to meet at Kilmarnock, within the houſe of Mrs Kennedy vintner there, upon Monday the 1ſt day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor on the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate.

Of which ſequeſtration and appointment, notice is hereby given to all concerned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES STEIN.

THE Truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of James Stein, late diſtiller at Kilbagie, hereby intimates, That there is to be a general meeting of the creditors of the ſaid James Stein, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 17th June next, at noon, for the purpoſe of conſidering the report of Counſel, and other matters concerning the law-ſuits, in which the creditors are parties.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A Meeting of the CREDITORS of the late Rev. Mr DAVID SPENCE, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Cockburnſpath, is to be held in the houſe of Bailie John Lorimer, vintner in Dunbar, upon Monday the 15th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at which it is requeſted all perſons having claims againſt him will attend by themſelves, or doers properly authoriſed to act for them, as matters of importance are to be laid before them.

Dunbar, May 18. 1789.

GEORGE WARDROP's CREDITORS

FINAL DIVIDEND.

GEORGE ANDERSON merchant in Glaſgow, acting truſtee upon the eſtate of the deceaſed George Wardrop, merchant in Glaſgow, expecting to recover nothing more from the ſaid eſtate, is to make a final dividend of the funds in his hands, conſiſting chiefly of the price of a ſmall heritable ſubject, received at this Whitſunday 1789, and a number of years prior rents.—This dividend he is to pay at the 1ſt of July 1789; and a ſcheme of diviſion, and diſcharge and ratification by the Creditors, will, againſt the 1ſt of June, be lodged in Mr Anderſon's hands, for the inſpection of all concerned; and upon the 1ſt of July, or as ſoon thereafter as poſſible, the Creditors will by themſelves, or others having full titles and powers from them, call at Mr Anderſon for their ſeveral ſhares of the dividend, and to ſign the deed.

Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 27th day of May inſt. betwixt the hours of one and two in the afternoon, within the houſe of Claud Currie, vintner in Glaſgow,

THESE Parts of the Lands of Forreſter Quarter of SEABEGS and SKIPPERTON, which lately belonged to John Gilmour, and were ſold by him to George Colvin, merchant in Glaſgow, lying in the parith of Falkirk and ſhire of Stirling.

Theſe Lands have been ſet in tack at the yearly rent of 136 Sterling; and, as they adjoin to the lands of Underwood and Skipperton, which are at preſent adverti ſed for ſale, and have the command of a run of water, which is neceſſary for the diſtillery works on theſe laſt mentioned lands, it muſt therefore be of importance for the purchaſer of Underwood to be alſo poſſeſſed of this property.

For further particulars perſons intending to purchaſe may apply to David Fleming merchant, or John Leckie, writer in Glaſgow.

ARGYLESHIRE AND LANARKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wedneſday the 29th day of July 1789, at five o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS—VIZ.

THE LANDS of EVENACHAN, in the pariſh of Stralachan, diſtrict of Cowal, and ſhire of Argyle, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſhore of Lochfine, about twenty miles from Inverary. Theſe lands conſiſt of upwards of 1200 acres, of which above 100 are arable, and the remainder excellent ſheep paſture, extending for about two miles along the ſhore. A very beautiful and romantic road has lately been made through the rock, cloſe by the ſea, at a great expence. The ſhore abounds with oyſters and other ſhell fiſh and all other fiſh found on the weſt coaſt may be had there in great plenty

The Lands of DARINAKERROCH-BEG, in the pariſh of Kilfinan, and in the neighbourhood of the former, conſiſting of about 700 acres, preſently ſtocked with black cattle.

The Lands of GOODOCKHILL, lying in the pariſh of Shotts and ſhire of Lanark, thirteen miles from Glaſgow, on the great road betwixt that place and Edinburgh, and five miles from the town of Hamilton. They conſiſt of about 200 acres; the greateſt part of them have been ſix years, and the whole five years, in paſture; they have ſeveral thriving plantations upon them, are completely incloſed, and contain both coal, iron, and free-ſtone. There are ſeveral good ſituations for building upon them, and the beſt place for an inn betwixt Glaſgow and Edinburgh.

The terms of payment of the prices will be made perfectly convenient for a purchaſer.

Apply to William Wilſon writer, No. 5. South Frederick-ſtreet, Edinburgh, to whom any perſon wiſhing to make a private bargain may give in propoſals betwixt and the day of roup.

If the lands are not ſold, they will be let in leaſe, and propoſals for a leaſe may in the mean time be tranſmitted to the ſaid William Wilſon.

SALE ADJOURNED,

At deſire of ſeveral intending offerers.

PEREMPTORILY TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, within the Tontine Tavern in Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 3d day of June next, between one and three afternoon,

THE TACKS of the COALWORK of SANDYHILLS, GLENDUFFHILL, and WESTER BARACHNEY, as poſſeſſed by John and Matthew Orr and Co. with the houſes, Machinery, horſes, and utenſils of every ſort belonging to the work, which lies within four Engliſh miles of Glaſgow, on the ſide of the turnpike-road leading from Airdrie to that city. The field belonging to this work conſiſts of about 200 acres of land, in which there are five workable ſeams of coal, from ſix to three feet thick, of an excellent quality, and at very moderate depths from the ſurface. The fire-engine already erected on it will draw the water off fully one half of the field.

The upſet price will be 2500 l. Sterling, or lower, if there is an appearance of bidders.

OR,

The TACKS of the COAL in the lands of Camlachie, Gatefide, Eaſter Camlachie, and White Croſshills, alſo belonging to the ſaid John and Matthew Orr, and Co. with the Fire Engine, Pits, Gins, Ropes, Machinery, Horſes, Carts, and Utenſils of every kind pertaining to the ſaid work—and the Feus and Tacks of Houſes, Ground, and Reeves belonging to, and poſſeſſed by the ſaid Company.

In order to induce bidders to come forward, the upſet price will be Two Thouſands Pounds Sterling, which is very little more than the preſent value of the machinery, utenſils, horſes, &c. belonging to the work, excluſive of the value of the tacks of the coal fields, land and houſes.

For particulars, apply to Mr Shiels at Camlachie, Mr Orr, St Enoch's Square, or Alexander Robertſon writer, Argyle Street, who will ſhow the plans of the works, tacks, articles of roup, &c.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe either of theſe works by private bargain, may apply as above, between and the day of ſale.

Linteworks at Pallion, by South Sunderland.

JOHN GOODCHILD of Pallion, Eſq; having appointed THOMAS SMART, writer in Dundee, to be his agent in this country for the LIME, Thomas Smart takes the liberty to inform Gentlemen, Farmers, Builders, and others, That they can be ſerved on reaſonable terms with any quantity of good Engliſh LIME SHELLS, delivered at any port, by applying to the ſaid John Goodchild, Eſq; or Thomas Smart.

Dundee, April 16. 1789.

DALMUIR BLEACHFIELD, 1789.

Six Miles Weſt from Glaſgow.

RICHARD COLLINS lays down Cloth as ſoon as the weather permits. The prices of bleaching are as follow, viz

All plain linen, yard broad, or under, wrought in any reed below 1000, at 2 d. per yard;—1000 and 1100, at 2 d. halfpenny;—1200 and 1300, 3 d.—1400 and 1500, 3 d. halfpenny;—all above 1500, 4 d. Tweelings, Diapers, Satinets, (not exceeding yard broad) 3 d. halfpenny;—Long Lawns and Cambrics, 3 d. and all above yard broad in proportion.

Cloth is taken in, at Edinburgh, by William Anderſon, at his Carron Warehouſe in the Weſt Bow, being the ſhop formerly poſſeſſed by Bailie James Grant; at Whitburn, by William Auld, flax-dreſſer; at Falkirk, by Thomas Duncanſon, merchant; at Stirling, by William Brown, merchant at Paiſley, by John Weir, bookſeller; at Crawford's Dyke, by Mrs Edmond, merchant; at Stratharen, by John Wilſon, merchant; at Lanark, by Mrs Young; at Biggar, by John Black, merchant; at Ayr, by William Mitchell, merchant; at Glaſgow, at Dalmuir paper warehouſe, Bell's Wynd; and at the field, by Richard Collins, paper-maker. At all which places receipts will be granted for the cloth. The receipt to be returned when the cloth is called for.

N. B. The cloth will be delivered at the aforeſaid places, where it was received, all ſtamped and lapped. Two pence per piece charged for ſtamping and lapping.

FARM NEAR EDINBURGH.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THAT Farm of RAVELSTOUN, called the MAINS, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, within two miles of Edinburgh. It is divided by ſtone dykes into eight incloſures of rich arable ground, and one incloſure of the beſt hill paſture. In each incloſure there is water for cattle in the dryeſt day of ſummer, and the greateſt part of them are preſently laid down with graſs. There is a large Dwelling-Houſe, and all kinds of offices, fit for an extenſive farm.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Keith, writer to the ſignet.

James Simpſon at Ravelſtoun, will ſhew the grounds.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Monday the 15th day of June next, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands of BRUNTSHIEL, commonly called MERKLAND; the lands of MICKLE HEILAR, and lands of AUCHENLONGFORD in Bruntſhiel, lying in the pariſh of Sorn and ſhire of Ayr. The lands are preſently ſet at 120 l Sterling of yearly rent; and the tenants are bound to pay the whole public and parochial burdens, without allowance. They are extenſive, and capable of great impeovement, and they abound with coal and lime.

There are two extenſive banks of natural wood on the lands, the largeſt one of which may be cut in a few years; and both are thriving.

The title-deeds are in the hands of Thomas Adair, clerk to the ſignet, who will give information as to any further particulars that purchaſers may wiſh to know; to whom any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe by private bargain may apply in the mean time.

Sale of Lands in the County of Perth.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th day of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of EASTER LEITFIE, the Mill thereof, the Lands of PINDEILLUT, with the haill privileges and pertinents belonging to theſe ſubjects, all lying in the pariſh of Alyth, and county of Perth, and which, according to a plan of them, extend to about two hundred and eighty-ſix acres. Upon the lands of Eaſter Leitfie there are office-houſes, a garden, and a manſion-houſe, which, with very little additions, might be made perfectly ſuitable to the eſtate. The ſituation of theſe lands is remarkably pleaſant, in a fine ſporting country, and lies within two miles of Meigle, and three of Cupar of Angus, in both of which places there are good markets.

Upon the whole, it may with juſtice be ſaid of this eſtate, that a more agreeable or more improveable ſubject of its extent is very ſeldom to be met with.

The articles of roup, and progreſs of writs, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Fotheringham, writer, Frederick Street, to whom, or to Charles Hay, writer in Cupar of Angus, application may be made for further particulars. A plan of the eſtate is lodged with Mr Hay, who will give directions for ſhowing the grounds.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Twenty-four Shilling and Eight Penny Land of ARTHURLIE, and HOGER-GLEN, being a part of the Five Merk Land of Arthurlie; and the Thirteen Shilling Land of old extent of Arthurlie, called the WRAES. Theſe lands conſiſt of 196 Scotch acres, are all ſufficiently incloſed with ſtone dykes, or ditch and hedge. The hedges are in a thriving condition, and the lands are divided into thirty incloſures. The preſent free rent (valuing what is in the proprietor's own poſſeſſion at a moderate rate, and including 8 l. 13 s. 6 d. Sterling of feu-duties) is about 200 l. Sterling; but, as the leaſes of the farms of Springhill and Wraes will expire in a few years, a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected from them, as well as from the other lands, at the expiration of the leaſes.

Upon the lands of Arthurlie there is a good manſion-houſe, conſiſting of a dining room, ſtudy, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and ſeparate apartments for ſervants, with a number of other conveniencies, and a garden well ſtocked with fruit trees, and incloſed with a high ſtone wall.

On the lands of Springhill or Hogerglen, there is a commodious houſe, conſiſting of a dining-room, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniencies; and being ſituated on an eminence, commands a view of the city of Glaſgow, and country adjacent. The offices conſiſt of a good ſtable, byre, barn, brewhouſe, &c. all lately built, and ſlated in a moſt ſufficient manner.

There is on the premiſſes a good quantity of old timber, beſides ſeveral young plantations, from eight to fifteen years old, all in a thriving condition.

Theſe lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty, lie within the pariſh of Neilſton, and ſhire of Renfrew, ſix miles diſtant from Glaſgow, three from Paiſley, and one from Neilſton. The poſt to and from Glaſgow paſſes by the foot of the avenue every day.

Theſe ſubjects lie in a populous neighbourhood, where there are ten bleachfields and printfields, beſides cotton mills; and there are plenty of coal and lime within a mile's diſtance of the lands.

There is a good Manſion-houſe on both the lands of Arthurlie and Springhill, with about 100 acres of ground adjoining to each of them, and they will be ſold ſeparately if purchaſers incline.

The title-deeds, with a rental and plan of the lands, are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Buchanan writer in Glaſgow; to whom, or to the proprietor at Arthurlie, any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply; and a copy of the rental, and inventary of the writings, are to be ſeen in the hands of Edward Bruce writer to the ſignet.

N. B. If agreeable to a purchaſer, a conſiderable part of the money may lie in his hands.

HOUSE IN COWGATE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffee-houſe Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 27th May current, between the hours of one and two afternoon, and entered to immediately,

A DWELLING HOUSE, being the third ſtorey above the ſhops, in that part of Henderſon's Land which fronts the Cowgate, and foot of the New Stairs, having three ſeparate entries, one from Forreſter's Wynd, another from the foot of the New Stairs, and a third from the head of Henderſon's Stairs. The houſe conſiſts of five fire rooms all well lighted, with a cellar and garret; is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, at L. 1010 Scots, and the premium paid up. The progreſs of writs will be ſeen at Mr Marſhall's, writer to the ſignet; and further particulars learned on applying to Mr Richard Richardſon, merchant in the Exchange. For the encouragement of purchaſers, the ſubjects will be expoſed at the price of L. 80 Sterling, and if not ſold will be ſet.

HOUSES IN THE NEW TOWN.

To be SOLD or LET,

SEVERAL HOUSES in North Hanover Street, weſt ſide, being the corner building between that and Thiſtle-Street, viz.

To be Sold, That Dwelling Houſe in the before-mentioned tenement, being the ſunk ſtorey, and the one immediately above the pavement, conſiſting of an elegant dining-room and parlour, with three bed-rooms and cloſets in the upper ſtorey, and four bed-rooms and kitchen in the under ſtorey, with water-pipe, cellars, and other conveniencies under the pavement. The front of the ſunk ſtorey might to advantage be converted into ſhops, and enough reſerved for the houſe beſides.

To be Sold or Let,—The Dwelling-Houſe immediately above the one before mentioned, conſiſting of a large dining-room and parlour, with two bed-rooms, cloſets, and a kitchen. The entry from Thiſtle Street.

As alſo, to be Sold or Let,—The Dwelling-Houſe immediately above the one laſt mentioned of the ſame ſize and dimenſions.

As alſo, to be Sold or Let,—The Attic Storey of ſaid tenement, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen. This laſt might be, at very little expence, converted into two ſmall dwelling-houſes.

All theſe houſes command a beautiful view of the Frith of Forth, and country adjacent, which never can be interrupted.

As alſo to be SOLD or LET, ſeveral Smaller Houſes and Shops in Thiſtle-Street, adjoining to thoſe above mentioned.

Theſe houſes will be ſold or let upon the moſt moderate terms. Mrs Veitch, who lives in one of the houſes in Thiſtle Street, will ſhow the premiſſes; and further particulars will be had by enquiring at James Spottiſwood, writer, St James's Square, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

A Houſe pleaſantly ſituated near Roſlin Caſtle, commanding an extenſive view of the adjacent country, conſiſting of nine fire-rooms, cloſets, &c. two kitchens, with ſtables, cellars, pigeon houſe, coal houſe, and garden. The premiſes are ſo conſtructed as to admit of the occupation of one or two families—Alſo the property of a pump well, and a park properly incloſed, conſiſting of two Scots acres.

Likewiſe a Houſe in James's Square, with the cellar and well thereto belonging. The Attic ſtory conſiſts of dining room drawing room, two bed rooms, and four bed cloſets. The vicinity of this lodging to the Regiſter Office renders it an eligible ſituation for men of buſineſs.

Theſe two houſes are inſured in the London Sun Fire Office, and the premiums paid up. The progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of John M'Ritchie, writer, Hauſt Wynd, Edinburgh.

Peremptorily to be SOLD on Wedneſday the 27th of May 1789, at two o'clock afternoon, within the Tontine Tavern, Glaſgow,

THE Houſe and Parks of Bardowie, with the fiſhing and property of the Loch of Bardowie. The Lands of BARNELLA and LONGLEE—Alſo, the Lands of FLUCHTER and FLUCHTER-MILL, with the tithes, great and ſmall, all lying contiguous in the pariſh of Baldernock, and ſhire of Stirling, about ſix miles diſtant from Glaſgow, moſtly incloſed and ſubdivided. There is plenty of coal in theſe lands, and a great quantity of full-grown wood and plantations of young trees on the eſtate. The Loch abounds with fiſh, and covers about ſixty acres of ground.

Any perſon wanting to purchaſe all or any part of theſe lands, by private agreement, before the day fixed for ſale, will pleaſe apply to Richard Allan of Bardowie.

If any perſon purchaſe the whole, two thouſand pounds of the money may remain in his hands, upon giving ſufficient ſecurity.

The rent of the whole lands, excluſive of the lime and coal, which is not rented, is 249l. 1s. 10d. ſterl. There are two ſeams of lime five-fourths thick each, and the coal betwixt the two ſeams is alſo five-fourths thick; a conſiderable part of them can be wrought level free, and more can be eaſily made of them than the whole rent of the lands. If the lands are not ſold altogether, they will be ſet up in ſuch lots as purchaſers incline,

The purchaſers will have acceſs to the poſſeſſion of the Manſion-houſe, offices, gardens, and graſs, immediately after the day of ſale.

AN ESTATE IN CAITHNESS.

To be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of a warrant from the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 19th day of June next, betwixt ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of SWINZIE, which belonged to the deceaſed John Sutherland, Eſq; of Swinzie, lying in the pariſh of Latheron, and county of Caithneſs.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the Murray Frith, having a ſouth expoſure. It commands a pleaſant view of the neighbouring counties of Roſs, Nairn, Murray, and Banff, on the oppoſite ſide of the Frith, and is well calculated for carrying on the Fiſhery with great advantage, having a tract of ſea coaſt upon it, and many fiſhing banks at ſhort diſtances.

The lands are of excellent quality, and great extent, containing the proper proportions of arable and paſture grounds, and are capable of much improvement at a moderate expence, the means thereof being amply ſupplied within the lands themſelves.

The eſtate holds blench of the Crown, and affords a qualification to vote in the election of a Member of Parliament for the county; and there is a handſome Manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, built about 25 years ago, moſt agreeably ſituated within half-a-mile of the ſhore, and fit to accommodate a genteel family.

The progreſs of writs, rental, and conditions of ſale, will be ſhown by James Horne, writer to the ſignet, who, or Captain Patrick Sinclair of the Royal Navy, No. 1. Great Suffolk Street, London, will give any further information that may be wanted, and in the meantime treat for a private ale.

For Norfolk in Virginia,

THE SHIP

FAIR PENITENT,

ALEXANDER TAYLOR MASTER,

Is now ready to receive goads, and will be clear to ſail by the 5th June.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr James Brown, Inſurance Broker, Glaſgow; Nobles, Shannan, and Co. or the maſter at Greenock.

Greenock, May 15. 1789.

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